

EXPECT PRESIDENT TO CHECK FORAKER

Senators Think He Will
Publish Offending
Letters.

Ohio Man Would Force
Issue on Army
Questions.

Will the President or Senator Foraker get to it first?

This is the burning question that has arisen in connection with the sending of three burning Executive letters to three Senators.

As the betting goes, the odds are in favor of the President. The letters have not yet been made public. Senator Foraker gave notice in the Senate yesterday afternoon that on Monday he would call up his bill for the reinstatement of the discharged soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and would move that it be made the unfinished business.

In this connection, he expects to call for the production of the letters which the President sent to Senators William Alden Smith, Senator Stewart and Senator Rayner.

But the President's theory of the proper method of conducting a controversy, whether it be with the gloves or with battleships or anything else, is to parry by striking. Accordingly, it is expected that the President will make the letters public before Senator Foraker has any opportunity to demand that they be produced in the Senate. By so doing, the President would forestall the Senator from Ohio, and thus would rob the expected debate over the bills for the reinstatement of the discharged soldiers of what might otherwise prove a spectacular feature.

Knows Their Contents.

Senator Foraker said yesterday that he had seen the letters written by the President to Senators Smith and Stewart, that he was fully aware of their contents, that he considered it his duty as a public man to have them brought to light, that when the Senate took up the Brownsville matter in accordance with his notice, he would call for the letters, and that if they were not forthcoming, he would feel impelled to advise the Senate of their contents.

On the other hand, it is given out from high quarters that when the President returns tomorrow morning from Virginia, he will promptly see to it, in all likelihood, that the letters are made public. It is not stated positively that such a decision has been reached, but his close advisers expect him to do it.

It probably will not be possible for the Senate to take up the Brownsville question until late tomorrow afternoon. When adjournment was taken yesterday, the agricultural appropriation bill was being discussed. An agreement was reached to meet at 11 o'clock Monday to consider this bill, to enforce the ten-minute rule at 2 o'clock, and to vote on the bill and amendments at 4.

Action Will Be Late.

It is not expected that Senator Foraker will try to bring up the Brownsville question in any fashion until this appropriation measure is disposed of, and he informed the Senate yesterday afternoon, subsequently to his earlier notice, that he would not seek to delay consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill if it were desired to take this up after the agricultural bill.

When Senator Foraker does move to make his bill for reinstatement of the colored soldiers the unfinished business, he will ask for the displacement of the Elkins resolution relative to the "commodities clause" of the Hepburn bill.

About the corridors and cloakrooms yesterday there was much discussion of the letters the President has written to Senators, wherein he says, in substance, that he will veto the Foraker bill for the reinstatement of the colored troops, if passed, and will ignore it if passed over his veto. But the discussion was not accompanied with action, save on the part of Senator Foraker in giving notice relative to making his bill the unfinished business. Senators resent the tone of the President's letters. Their contents are quite well known on the floor. But when it comes to doing anything about it, that is another matter.

Won't Hold Conference.

The talk that the Republican Senators might hold a conference to consider the Brownsville case, and the questions raised by the President's letters, died away in the course of the day. It was given out flatly by Republicans high on the steering committee that no such conference would be held. It was pointed out that to hold a conference would be to accentuate the letter episode and all the difficulties that beset the Republican side of the Senate on account of the Brownsville matter.

As the situation stands now, it is expected that Senator Foraker and those Senators who are aligned with him on the Brownsville matter will take occasion to express their feelings about the President's defiant utterances; but there is little indication of any action that might be construed as exposure of the President.

Senator Rayner of Maryland has prepared a resolution dealing with the case of Col. William F. Stewart, the army officer who has been banished by the President's order to a modern St. Helena, in the deserts of Arizona. This resolution will call for the correspondence in the Stewart case and for a court of inquiry. Senator Rayner has asked the President for a court of inquiry on the Col. Stewart case. The President has promised to consider his request, and Senator Rayner did not act yesterday, but deferred action until the President could return.

May Grant Court.

Should the President grant the court of inquiry, as it is not believed he will do, Senator Rayner's resolution would not be necessary. Senator Rayner is anxious to prevent the Stewart case getting tangled up with the Brownsville case. The reason for this is clear. The Senate Democrats are supporting the President with reference to Brownsville, but they are expected to take a different course if they have to act on the Stewart case.

In case Senator Foraker gets his bill to reinstate the colored troops made the unfinished business, a vote on the Brownsville question will be had before

Tag Game in the Lower House Effective if It Is Ridiculed

Williams Busy With His Filibuster Force, and
Payne Keeps All Eyes Open Harpooning
the Democrats—Both Shout Victory.

Illuminations were plentiful in the House of Representatives yesterday. Every time a bill whizzed through under suspension of the rules, Minority Leader Williams hung on it a big, bright lantern to enlighten the voters of the country. And every time the bill went by Republican Floor Leader Payne he shed a rock at the Williams red-fire effect.

Nobody seemed to care much about the bills. They were voted through, and that was all there was to it. But Williams was as busy as a Government mule, tacking up the lanterns that should light the path for the public and demonstrate that the Democrats are the only people who love justice and right, while Payne nearly exhausted himself throwing all the big verbal rocks in the dictionary.

"What would have happened to this bill if my little filibuster had not aroused the ire of the public and frightened the Republicans?" was the burden of Williams' song.

"You're not the only noodle in the pound," was Payne's monotonous refrain.

Laid for Bill.

A bill would come up. Then, Williams would trot out one of his lanterns. While the bill was up, he would ask the Republicans why they had not passed a model bill to give publicity in campaign contributions. Having strung this lantern to that bill, he would put another on the next measure—something in the form of a declaration that the Democrats wanted all the good legislation in the world, hated all the bad, but were unable to turn a wheel because they were not in the majority.

Payne would then get very solemn and vociferous with the rock-throwing stunt. He would announce that when it came to real, uplifting legislation, the Republicans were the only swell party in the country. He flung a few sarcastic sentences across the aisle at Williams about the "puny filibuster," and marked that the Republicans were de-

ing the legislating to the queen's taste—not mentioning the President's.

So it went.

Williams was in great tune. Brandishing his little lantern, he spoke, now softly, now loudly, now defiantly, now pleadingly. He rumbled his hair, jerked his arms, and talked like an encyclopedia of unenacted legislation.

Scores Democrats.

Payne was on the job with the voice. He spoke loudly, not to say boastfully. He defied the Democrats and defied the Republicans in every known figure of speech. Alliteration and condemnation were gentle little creatures which he paraded on the ambient atmosphere to point what a miserable thing it was to be a Democrat.

Out of the love he bore his country, Williams asked that all the bills the Democrats favor and the Republicans oppose be put through before midnight. Out of the love he bore his party, Payne said he was not there to do the bidding of a man from Mississippi, a State which had not even passed a child labor law. Williams intimated that he had no regard for the Republican party, and Payne insinuated his feelings toward the Democrats were worse than he cared to say at that time.

The Republican floor leader waved his arm, boomeranged his voice until it broke a skylight and vowed that it was too absurd to hear a Democrat asking for pure election funds. The minority leader said all Democratic elections were as innocent as a pink tea in the ancestral mansions that disfigure the banks of the Mississippi with old-fashioned architecture.

Thus it went all over again. It was a day devoted entirely to manufacturing political campaign material and hanging lanterns on legislation until it looked like a Japanese garden with all the lights. Williams and Payne were applauded by the Republicans.

And the people in the galleries seemed to believe every word that was uttered—which was going some.

Pigeon Finds a Protector In Friendly Treasury Clerk

Homing pigeon, Y. 3219, has been taken to a quiet home in Maryland, where he may rest after the excitement of boarding in the United States Treasury three days, and interviewing Richard Harding Davis one. The pigeon now is the guest of Miss Lester, one of the young clerks in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury.

Miss Lester carried off the prize right under the noses of her associates in the office, when she went home yesterday afternoon. That the pigeon was "girl broke" was evident, for it tucked its bill down into Miss Lester's arm.

Owner May Have Bird.

Just how long the pigeon will remain with its new mistress no one knows. Should the owner of the bird communicate with Miss Lester or the officials of the Internal Revenue Service, pigeon will be sent straight home.

When the pigeon first pecked on the window of the instrument room of the Treasury, little attention was paid to it until Gordon H. Lyle, a messenger in the room, recognized it as a homing bird. Lyle opened the window and took the bird in. Everybody in the room and the adjoining offices dropped into see the visitor, and Uncle Sam's work was suspended to give the bird its luncheon.

Several times the pigeon was released, each time bearing a message to the owner, asking that his new friend be notified of its arrival home. But instead of going home, the bird took a flyer over to the hotel at 11 o'clock. It offered Richard Harding Davis, and made itself at home.

When Mr. Davis came in he was surprised to find his room occupied, but the pigeon was evidently tired of its surroundings, and wanted to depart.

Davis Sends Message.

Mr. Davis wrote the following letter to the Treasury last of the homing:

"The pigeon you lib-rated today flew into my room, 825 of a hotel, and I found it there at 6:30 p.m. How long it had been in the room I do not know, as I left the hotel at 11 o'clock. I offered it some water, but it would not drink, and as it was making efforts to escape, I set it free. The fact that it twice settled in this neighborhood, I imagine it must belong to someone living near this place."

"RICHARD HARDY DAVIS."

The bird evidently flew off after being released by Mr. Davis, but was perched high and dry on the same window the next morning when the clerks in the instrument room reported for their duties.

In addition to the band bearing the number there is another band on the bird's foot bearing the initial "E. D."

EXPECT TO ADJOURN LAST WEEK OF MAY

Efforts to fix on a day of adjournment were renewed by leaders of the House and Senate yesterday. So far no agreement, even tentative, has been reached, although there is a prevailing sentiment in favor of the last week in this month.

Hearings will be begun Monday on the last of the big appropriation bills in the House, but the Senate is badly off in its disposition of the money bills. Few bills have come out of conference, and still less have received the signature of the President.

With the currency, anti-injunction, and the Sherman anti-trust law to be considered, the general impression is that adjournment will not be reached before May 23 or 24.

CIGARETTE EVIL OPPOSED BY OFFICIALS OF NAVY

An attack upon the cigarette evil is to be made in the navy, as the result of reports received from naval medical officers attached to ships of war. The surgeon general is on record as advocating the prohibition of cigarette smoking entirely, and the naval surgeons find that it is such a cause for "grave apprehension" and "constitutes a menace to the efficiency of the men."

The surgeon general will make recommendations to control the use of cigarettes in his next annual report, but it is admitted that there would be trouble in enforcing any regulation that might be made.

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PENNSYLVANIA HIT FOR ALTERED FAITH

Representative Burke Scores
Lewis Emery, Jr., Former
Democrat.

Friends of Senator Knox were informed yesterday that Lewis Emery, Jr., who was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Twenty-first Pennsylvania district, has declared that he will vote for Secretary Taft upon the first ballot. Mr. Emery's election as a delegate to the Republican convention was a great surprise, in view of the fact that in recent campaigns he has been opposed to the Republican ticket and allied with the Democratic party. Representative James Francis Burke of Pittsburgh, who has been looking after Senator Knox's campaign, made the following statement concerning the announced intention of Mr. Emery:

"Lewis Emery, Jr., a former candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, and the last Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, whose platform declared that 'the only prominence the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt has attained has been by the feeble and pretended application of the principles of William J. Bryan, the great Democratic Commover, who is now regarded as the certain successor of Theodore Roosevelt,' has declared for Taft."

"Having learned that his right to sit in the Chicago convention is about to be contested on the ground that on the very question with which the Chicago convention has to deal, that is, the successor to Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Emery already is on record as committed to William J. Bryan, he has privately declared his purpose, if seated, to vote for Secretary Taft, whose name he proposes to substitute for that of Mr. Bryan in his new declaration as to who shall be the 'certain successor of Roosevelt.'"

"Mr. Emery's platform was doubly offensive to the Pennsylvania friends of Senator Knox, because it was the only political platform enunciated for that State in the Union that pictured the President as a weak and feeble pretender. And in his speeches in Pittsburgh, on October 27, and in Philadelphia, on October 29, near the campaign's close, Senator Knox completely exposed Mr. Emery's political duplicity and ridiculed his claims to any sort of recognition from either party in Pennsylvania."

"Mr. Emery's avowed purpose, therefore, to again ignore the wishes of the Republicans of Pennsylvania is not astonishing, but it will be considered to do so, where he is qualified to enter the Democratic convention, and not to Chicago, where Republicans only are entitled to seats."

WHAT CONGRESS DID IN THE SENATE.

An agreement was reached to vote on the agricultural bill at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Nearly the entire day was consumed in discussion of the forestry provisions of the agricultural bill.

The Burkett resolution for a Mothers' Day was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The District Committee heard arguments on the Anti-Saloon League bill for stricter excise laws.

The naval bill conferees reached an agreement favoring naval pay equal to army pay.

Senator Foraker gave notice he would ask Monday that his bill to reinstate the troops who were discharged on account of the Brownsville rioting be made the unfinished business.

Leaders made ineffective efforts to determine on the time for ending the session.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House passed the child labor bill for the District of Columbia, and a bill giving Boston an immigration station.

Representative Fowler of New Jersey introduced a revised form of his currency bill.

Additional testimony regarding the operations of the Audit System in the Government Printing Office was taken by the Committee on Printing.

A bill to pay Government employees their salaries uninterrupted when they are confined to their homes by quarantine precautions was advocated before the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service by Representative Bennett of New York.

NAVAL BILL CONFEREES AGREE ON RATES OF PAY

At a meeting of the Senate and House conferees on the naval bill yesterday, an agreement was reached on the only question that still remained in dispute between them. This was the matter of naval pay.

It was decided to fix the specific amounts to be received by the naval officers of the different grades, making them equal to the amounts that army officers of the same grades will get under the new pay arrangement for the army.

The pay of the men is to be equalized with army pay \$140.

A TRIFLE OVERWORKED.

"I want it understood," said Mrs. Gabfest, "that I am a woman of very few words."

"Yes, I know," replied her husband, meekly, "but don't you think you are over working them a trifle?"—Exchange.

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And That's What You Get
When You Use
Times Want Ads.

TEETOTALERS PALE, SAYS CALVIN CHASE

Colored Attorney Causes
Laughter at Senate Pro-
hibition Hearing.

According to W. Calvin Chase, the colored attorney, who appeared before the Senate District Committee yesterday afternoon to oppose, on behalf of the Colored Personal Liberty League, the proposed legislation for stricter excise laws, folks who don't drink are "pale and weak."

"Do I look pale and weak?" asked Senator Gallinger, chairman of the committee, who tips the scale at a goodly figure in the region of 200.

"No," replied the attorney, "but I think you touch a little."

Whereupon there was loud laughter from everyone in the committee room, the colleagues of the Senator from New Hampshire included. Even Senator Gallinger joined in the hilarity.

According to Chase, the colored ministers who are advocating stricter excise laws are hypocrites, because they nearly all drink themselves. He charged that the local police and courts are arresting and fining colored people as drunk and disorderly when the evidence does not support the charges.

It was asserted by Chase that the Anti-Saloon League bill if enacted would close all the colored saloons. He enunciated for the benefit of the committee his theory that the human body needs a certain amount of alcohol, and it was in this connection, he said, persons who took no alcohol were pale and weak.

The committee completed hearings on the bill yesterday afternoon. The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock. Major Sylvester was the first to appear. He said he was not prepared to say whether the city would be benefited by a higher license law. He said 33 per cent of the arrests here were due to drink, but crime was no worse in proportion to population than it was ten years ago.

He thought saloons ought to be confined to the business streets, and did not believe early closing could lessen drinking, unless the clubs were closed.

Hugh F. Harvey, of the Washington Mercantile Association, spoke against the proposed legislation. He told the committee the Chamber of Commerce, the Personal Liberty League, and the United German Societies were opposed to changing the present excise laws.

"You are a very eloquent advocate of a bad cause," said Senator Gallinger, when Mr. Harvey sat down, after an earnest plea for the present statutes.

The Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and A. E. Shoemaker, and T. M. Hare spoke for the Anti-Saloon League bill.

BRYAN ONLY CHANGE, OPINION IN SOUTH

Johnson Followers Believe
It Is Too Late to Bring
Out New Candidate.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 9.—Despite the efforts of conservative Democrats in all parts of the South to hatch out anti-Bryan sentiment at the last minute and throw at least a part of the strength to Governor Johnson, or some other the Nebraska will go to the Democratic convention with the same strong support he has had since his defeat eight years ago. It's too late now to bring out another Democrat and expect to win with him, think the most bitter of the anti-Bryan camp, and most to Governor Johnson's Southern friends see no hope for victory for the Democratic party unless Bryan heads the ticket.

Split Would Be Fatal.

At a conference held last week in New York and another in Washington yesterday, it was decided by the dozen representatives of the Bryan opposition that a split at this time would be the worst possible step for the Democrats. Bryan has played as the winning Democrat all along since his return from Europe more than a year ago, they said, and they fear that any move toward a change at this late date would mean a split throughout the South, and certainly loss of strength in the national election.

The Johnson forces in Birmingham, headed by A. G. Smith, for many years division counsel of the Southern railway, has done much to create favorable sentiment for the Minnesota candidate, but the Bryan clubs organized in Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia during the last four years by John W. Tomlinson, a schoolmaster of the Nebraska, have put up a barrier over which the opposition cannot climb.

This is not admitted by the Johnson men, but the delegates sent to New York and Washington from the three States were not long in deciding that all attempts to weaken the strength of Bryan camp at this late date would only mean disruption of the party in the South.

Bryan's endorsement of so many of the Roosevelt policies has been considered a leading Democrats in the South, and it was upon this question that many of his supporters favored the Johnson move.

REFLECTIONS.

Silver is of less value than gold; gold than virtue.—Horace.

Fortune gives too much to many, but none enough to Martial.

Souls know no conquerors.—Dryden.

Fortune brings in some boats that are not steered.—Shakespeare.

WILL VOTE TOMORROW ON AGRICULTURAL BILL

Before adjournment yesterday afternoon, the Senate reached an agreement to take a vote on the agricultural bill and all pending amendments at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. It was decided to adjourn until 11 o'clock Monday morning, to devote the time until 2 o'clock on Monday to discussion of the bill, to enforce the ten-minute rule after 2 o'clock, and to take the vote at 4.

Yesterday afternoon, for more than four hours, the Forest Service provisions of the agricultural bill were discussed. Senator Smoot upheld the Administration and Chief Forester Pinchot. Secretary Lodge did likewise. Senator Clark of Wyoming made a vigorous attack on the present conduct of the Forest Service. Senator Warren, his colleague, stood by the Administration.

PRIMATE OF NORWAY REACHES WASHINGTON

"To extend the heartfelt thanks and gratitude of the Norwegian government and people, for the noble support and encouragement shown them during the last few critical years," Anton Christian Bang, bishop and primate of the Lutheran Church of Norway, is in Washington as the guest of O. Gude, the Norwegian minister.

Bishop Bang arrived yesterday afternoon from New York. He was met at the Union Station by Minister Gude, and was escorted immediately to the Grafton Hotel. Bishop Bang will remain in Washington for several days, and will pay his respects to the President as soon as the Chief Executive returns from his short vacation at Pine Knot.

Bishop Bang is favorably impressed with the United States, and has been unstinted in his praise of American and American institutions, from the highest to the lowest.

"Scandinavian unity is more advanced today than it ever has been," said the bishop last night. "It was unfortunate that a separation was necessary, but Norsemen and Swedes alike realize that it was inevitable, and I wish to add that, although the matter struck straight to the heart of both Norseman and Swede, there was no other recourse. It grieved us both. Scandinavian unity is more advanced than for many, many years, and Norway are realizing the strength which lies in concerted action."

ONE OF THEM.

Chicago Host—Uncle, we have a few hours at our disposal now, and I shall be glad to show you any objects of historic interest in or about the city that you would like to see.

Visitor (from the far interior)—That's awful good of you, Henry. I've always thought I'd like to see Cap Anson.—Exchange.

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